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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

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IN THIS ISSUE

The 1918 Dye Census
Part II
A Review of the Statistical Matter in the Tariff Commissioner's Report to Congress.

Conservative Pioneers Who Can Deliver
An Editorial.

Textile Substitutes in Germany

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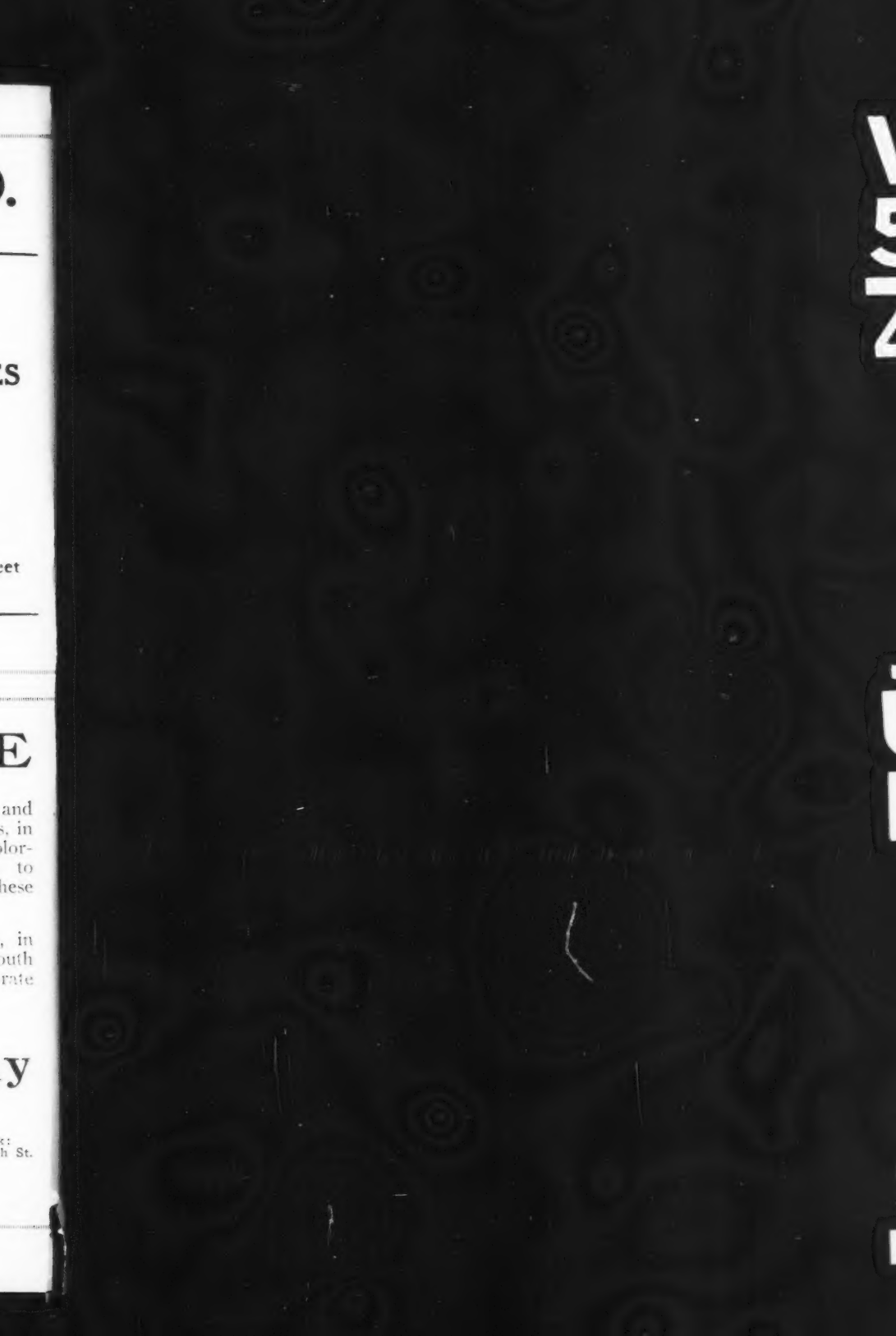

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AMERICAN DYESTUFF REPORTER

A Weekly Publication devoted to

DYESTUFFS, COLORS and ALLIED CHEMICALS

"Circulated Everywhere Dyestuffs are Used"

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THE 1918 DYE CENSUS

A Brief Consideration and Review of the Statistical Matter and Other Portions of the Census Not Contained in the "Report to Congress."

FOLLOWING the "Report to Congress on the Progress of the American Dye Industry," which forms Part I of the U. S. Tariff Commission's Census of Dyes and Related Coal-tar Chemicals for 1918, comes the Census proper, and one of the first features of this year's tabulations to strike the reader is the insertion of special tables enabling one to make an instant comparison with the 1917 figures without hunting up the previous pamphlet. This, as is explained in the report, is done to make the present Census a self-contained index of the progress of the industry, and because the edition of 1917 Census is now completely exhausted, so that copies can no longer be obtained by those who failed to secure them last year.

The present Census is based on reports received from 215 manufacturers, submitted on a very detailed schedule prepared by the commission. Data were received from every manufacturer known to the commission with the exception of two firms, which replied that they were unable to prepare their reports in time for insertion in the Census. These are the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Company, which became bankrupt in 1917 and passed into the hands of receivers, and the Union Dye and Chemical Company, which was formed as a reorganization of the Federal company and last August took over its plant at Kingsport, Tenn.

As was the case last year, the Census opens with a treatise on crudes, intermediates and finished products obtained from coal-tar. The incidental statistical matter introduced in the course of the consideration of the first two consists of figures on coke production in the United States for selected years, 1890 to 1918; by-products obtained in the manufacture of coke for each year from 1913 to 1918, inclusive; artificial gas and by-products of coal-gas, water gas

(Note—Three weeks ago, in its issue of July 7, the REPORTER published an article dealing with Part I of the Tariff Commission's 1918 Dye Census. The intention, as announced at the time, was to take up the balance of the report in a second article to appear the following week, but the all-important activities of the Congressional Ways and Means Committee, succeeded by the July Export Number, made necessary the postponement of this enterprise until the present time.—Ed.)

and oil-gas plants in 1917 and 1918; production of coal-tar crudes during 1918 by firms not primarily engaged in the operation of coke-oven plants and gas houses; a comparison of the production of coal tar distillers during 1917 and 1918, and detailed figures on the production of American intermediaries during 1918.

Interesting items culled from these statistics reveal that the manufacture of coke in this country produced $65,563,793 worth of by-products in 1913, and $206,313,832 worth in 1917. The value of these by-products for 1918 are estimated by the U. S. Geological Survey to me somewhere between $99,000,000 and $100,000,000. Their estimate, it is stated, however, is subject to revision. The drop in the figures indicates more of a decline in value of the products than a decrease in the quantity produced. The total quantity of intermediates produced here during 1918 was 534,808,315 pounds, valued at $123,817,966, representing an average price of 35 cents a pound. In 1917 we produced 322,745,858 pounds of intermediates, which sold for a total of $106,966,750, or an average price of 33 cents per pound. In 1918 there were 176 different intermediates manufactured by 127 firms, of which 141 are of value to dye makers, the remaining 35 being used products, while in 1917 there were 134 in the manufacture of other finished intermediates manufactured by 118 firms—a gratifying gain.

As before, however, it is explained that these totals are of little significance on account of the necessary double counting of the same material in the successive stages of manufacture. The most conspicuous example of incomplete returns are benzene, sulphonic acid, naphthalene sulphonic acid, dinitrochlorbenzol and dinitrophenol. In these cases the Tariff Commission has omitted to publish the total figures because they were obviously misleading owing to the fact that some manufacturers were unable to report all the substances formed, since all were not separated and weighed and no record of the amount or value was kept. Besides the 1918 intermediates included in the total above, there were manufactured 23 additional substances of coal-tar origin, which were made in relatively small quantities—principally for research or for experimental purposes.

At the time the 1917 Census was prepared, there were no intermediates derived from anthracene made in this country. During 1918, however, six were produced, including anthraquinone and anthrarufin. Another new and exceedingly welcome member of the intermediate family was diethylmetaami dophenol, which is essential for the manufacture of Rhodamine B. Still other additions to the list of intermediates for dyes are orthonanisidin and nitrosobetanaphthol.

Of intermediates in general, the report says: "The changes noted during 1918 are encouraging evidence of progress toward a more normal distribution over the different products." It further states that: "A more significant fact is that prices or the valuation placed upon them (intermediates) by the dye makers who make and consume them were, on the whole, distinctly lower in 1918 than in 1917."

A brief discussion of the finished products obtained from the intermediates then follows in the report, and this precedes the dye Census itself, which occupies six pages and gives for each color or other product the Schultz Number (1914 edition), the common name of the product, reference numbers by which its manufacturers may be found in the Appendix, the number of pounds produced during 1918 and the value, and the average price per pound for which the product sold. This is followed by the exceedingly useful tables by which these figures can be compared with those for 1917, thereby forming a reference of great value to all concerned with the industry.

Specific items from these tables give us the information that there were a total of 75,494,113 pounds of coal-tar products made here in 1918, valued at $83,095,404, or an average price of $1.10 per pound, as against the 1917 figures of 54,550,107 pounds, valued at

$68,790,856—an average price of $1.26 per pound.

In 1918 we made 57,155,600 pounds of coal-tar dyes, and in 1917, 45,977,246 pounds. The 1918 average valuation was $1.07 per pound; the 1917 average was $1.26. Other interesting totals, consisting of a number of pounds manufactured and the average price per pound, are as follows: Monazo Dyes—1918, 8,568,827 pounds at $1.08; 1917, 6,513,427 pounds at $1.33. Disazo Dyes—1918, 7,439,669 pounds at $1.70; 1917, 6,200,560 pounds at $2.12. Triphenylmethane Dyes—1918, 1,262,704 pounds at $4.59; 1917, 659,015 at $4.56. Sulphur Colors—1918, 22,510,799 pounds at 45 cents; 1917, 15,581,717 pounds at 63 cents, and Indigo and Derivatives—1918, 4,518,591 pounds at 80 cents; 1917, 2,165,658 pounds at 53 cents. Comparative figures for color lakes, photographic chemicals, and medicinals are likewise given.

In the section of the Census dealing with employees and rates of pay, 24 out of 215 firms engaged in the coal-tar chemical industries found it impracticable to give information as to the number of employees receiving specified wages on December 15, 1918. In most of these firms the primary products were not derived from coal tar and the departments were not separately organized, so that the number of men engaged in the manufacture of any one class of products could not be definitely stated. In other cases the firms had gone out of business.

One hundred and eighty-nine firms reported a total of 26,217 employees engaged in the manufacture of coal-tar products. Of these, 2,233, or 8.5 per cent were chemists or engineers, which means that this is probably a larger proportion of technically trained men than will be found in any other manufacturing industry in the United States. This is an increase over 1917 of 500 in the number of chemists and other technicians, and an increase of 4,074 in the number of employees without technical training.

The wages, as was to have been expected, show substantial increases over those of 1917. For example, during that year the 44.3 per cent of all employees without technical training received less than $25 per week, whereas in 1918 only 16.1 per cent of such employees received less than this amount. In 1917, 10.6 per cent of the chemists and other technically trained men received between $35 and $40 per week, while 1.4 per cent of the men without technical training received this amount. In 1918, 11.7 per cent of the technicians were in this class, which likewise included 8.1 per cent of the untrained employees. In 1917, chemists were drawing as wages "$50 and over" per week, and 48—or 3 per cent—of the untrained men were in the same class, while in 1918, 377 chemists were receiving "$75 or over" per week and 27—or 1 per cent—of the untrained men were listed as being in the same category. These isolated selections from the tables cannot give the reader anything like a proper grasp of the situa-

(*Continued on page 9.*)

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CONSERVATIVE PIONEERS WHO CAN DELIVER

For the first time since its organization last year, a regular meeting of the Dye Section of the American Chemical Society will be held from September 2 to 6, inclusive, at the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia. This gathering will take place in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Society, which will bring together the largest assemblage of chemists ever held in this country.

The American Chemical Society is one of the oldest and most authoritative organizations of its kind that America possesses. It is conservative in the sense that its actions and the pronouncements of its accredited representatives and of its official organ, the Journal of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, are inevitably the result of mature deliberation and reflection on the part of many men comprising the best chemical ability in the United States. Paradoxically, it is a pioneer, for it is invariably at the very forefront of every movement of importance for the advancement of American chemical knowledge. And it is authoritative because it numbers among its ranks every leader in chemical thought within our borders.

This is the organization which has determined to see the American dye industry through on its technical side. To members of the newly organized Dye Section—which is to say every color chemist of any importance—must the industry look to "carry on" in the work of proving absolutely to an already pretty well convinced lay public that we can make anything here that ever came out of Germany or any other country in the way of chemical products. It will be these men who will foster, encourage and promote the education of our youth in synthetic organic chemistry, thereby assuring an ever increasing supply of trained men to pick up the task when they lay it down, and it will be these men who, in the next few years, will place the dye industry on a foundation, carefully built from the bottom up from fundamental principles—a foundation so carefully wrought that no future assaults from without can hope to shake it. The task could not be in better hands.

These American chemists have repeatedly accomplished results along other lines which have been the envy of outsiders. It is, of course, now only too well known that there was entirely too much touting of German chemical achievements, and too much belittling of our own. We swallowed these absurd claims of omnipotence because, as a nation, we are tolerably easy-going—until aroused—and we like to see everyone having a good time and enjoying themselves. We grinned cordially at the German boasts, allowed they must be true and went our smiling ways because we didn't care a hoot one way or the other as long as we got what we wanted —which in that case happened to be coal-tar dyes.

Now it might not be out of place to do a bit of boasting ourselves. We most assuredly have the men who can back up any reasonable amount of it. Hence, even at the risk of appearing to adopt the very methods for which we damned the Germans, it might not be out of place to remark that we have American chemists who are as good as any you could pick in a world tour; in fact, in our opinion they shade the entire field by a measurable margin. And if this be Kultur, make the most of it!

The reason these men never showed the German technicians up was because this nation did not realize how necessary it was for us to have a self-contained coal-tar chemical industry, with all that the term implies, within our boundaries, and therefore there were no inducements for them to give their united

attention to the problem. But when the Big Surprise came, such inducements were offered, and they responded and produced amazing results (from a Mittel-Europa standpoint) although hampered by war demands upon their personnel and a lack of almost everything necessary except brains and energy.

Now, for the first time, they can bring their undivided effort to bear in completing the task. All they need is protection while working. By nature and training they are able to do things faster than the Germans, and they have gotten away to a flying start. Their ideals and standards are high, and they cannot be turned aside or corrupted. They know full well what the country needs in the way of their particular specialty. Give them freedom from further hampering influences, and they will not be forty years in providing it!

THE 1918 DYE CENSUS

(*Continued from page* 7.)

tion, and the Census should be consulted for further details. The document adds that the table "shows very clearly the great dependence of the industry on its technically trained employees." Out of the total of 215 firms, 113 had separately organized research laboratories as part of their equipment, while in 1917, 104 out of 190 firms were similarly equipped.

Part III of the Census contains the "History of the Dye Industry in the United States since the Beginning of the European War," with the added chapter covering the period from the signing of the armistice to June of the present year. Among the most significant facts pointed out in this portion of the work are those which informs us that "steel for equipment and building matrials again became available and expansion which had been delayed or prevented by the war could be resumed," and that "the army promptly ceased to draw men from the industries and soon began to turn them back. Within a few months, about 2,000 chemists had been discharged from the Chemical Warfare Service of the army, and many others who had been engaged in making explosives. . . . Although few of these men had experience in the dye industry, many of them had the necessary fundamental training to make them welcome to the dye industry."

In the Appendix, the directory of manufacturers of coal-tar products, brought up to date since the issuing of the 1917 Census, forms as before a valuable item.

On the whole the Census aims in general to indicate the progress of the industry and to call attention to the gradual downward tendency in the prices of dyes for American consumers despite the steady increase in wages and manufacturing expenses, and, in short, to present many of the facts brought out in amplified form at the Ways and Means Committee dye industry hearing And once more the REPORTER wishes to congratulate its compilers on their ef-

(*Concluded on page* 12.)

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NEW YORK CITY

PHILADELPHIA BOSTON CHARLOTTE

THE 1918 DYE CENSUS

(*Concluded from page 9.*)

ficient and painstaking work. Should Congress decide in favor of the protective legislation now being sought, our dye makers will in large measure owe their good fortune to the men of the Tariff Commission and their assistants for their skill and success in presenting the true facts of the case in such a way as to make them "register" upon the minds of all who survey their reports.

With a capital of $25,000 the Seerite Chemical Company has been incorporated at Dover, Del. The incorporators are, T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew and C. L. Rimlinger, all acting for a trust company.

The White Tar Company, Kearny, N. J., manufacturer of chemicals, has had plans prepared for the construction of a new two-story addition to its plant, about 100x200 feet, estimated to cost $60,000.

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Warehouse: 27 Thames St. N. Y.
Dye Testing Laboratory, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

TEXTILE SUBSTITUTES IN GERMANY

The stream of communication to the German press telling of new inventions in the field of textile substitutes has largely subsided and the enthusiasm has likewise waned with which the announcement has repeatedly been made that success has at last crowned the efforts to manufacture a suitable substitute for cotton from domestic plants, according to Handelsberichten, The Hague. The promise that the new textile materials would soon be produced in sufficient quantities to provide clothing even for the civilian population of Germany has not been fulfilled, and the scanty reports still appearing hardly hide the fact that the textile substitute movement has been almost a total failure.

The paper yarn seems to be wholly unsuitable for the manufacture of clothing. It is employed exclusively in the weaving of small mats, carpets, blankets, bags, and as substitute for leather. These articles find a ready sale, not because the public is convinced of the great serviceableness of the paper fabrics, but, rather, for the reason that nothing else can be had, and the public is consequently compelled to get along with paper fabrics. The production of paper yarns in Germany is about 88,000,000 pounds. The great scarcity of clothing has rendered necessary the use of cloth woven of paper yarns mixed with yarns of wool, shoddy and waste cotton.

But little is heard at present about yarns of nettle, broom or pine-needle fibers and their manufacture or application. The only textile material which still possesses some importance is the so-called staple fiber, and it seems that, besides the paper yarn, these staple fibers are the only ones that are produced on a large scale as a substitute for cotton. The process of their manufacture is known to be closely related to the well-known method of producing artificial silk. The yarns of staple fiber resemble artificial silk somewhat in quality and appearance. The cloth

woven of these yarns has been employed hitherto almost exclusively for the use of the army; the expectation that the civilian population will also be benefited by the invention does not seem likely to be fulfilled soon. It seems that the necessary chemicals are not available in sufficient quantities to make an unlimited production possible.

The raw materials for the staple fibers, however, are available in the country itself in unlimited quantities; hence it is expected that after the war, when the chemicals reserved for the manufacture of explosives shall have been released, the production of staple fibers will be undertaken on a much larger scale, and that Germany will become largely independent of foreign countries as far as the supply of textile materials is concerned. It is still doubtful, however, whether the cloth woven of staple fibers will be durable enough and whether it can be washed.

Another important question is that of price. It is assumed in Germany that after the war the staple fiber will successfully compete with cotton in price. This assumption is based on the expectation that German exchange will not rise directly after the end of the war. The cloth made of staple fibers is very costly at present; it is expected, however, that it will be much cheaper after the war.

Further substitutes are noted as follows:

According to the *Z. angew. Chem.* for June 14, 1918, a manufacturing company in Chemnitz has succeeded in producing a useful substitute for cotton and jute from pine tree needles. These needles are treated chemically and then prepared by machinery. The finished material can be spun on any cotton spinning machine. The spun yarn breaks less easily than paper yarn and is also more elastic. This company also manufactures a very serviceable watertight and pliable substitute for shoe leather.

Paper yarn, says *Nature* quoting from the *Z. angew. Chem.* for August 2, 1918, of from 1 to 5 mm. diameter is in use in Germany as a substitute for jute, while paper yarn from parchment paper is woven into belts for driving light machinery. The yarn, when treated with 1 per cent solution of tannin, is rendered soft and flexible to the touch and its strength increased by 49 per cent. The addition of gelatin gives a hard, firm touch to the yarn and an increased strength of 25 per cent. When wet its strength is reduced by only 15 per cent. Neutralizezd aluminum acetate added to the tannin gives the yarn a strong, elastic touch and increases its strength 44 per cent. The average water content of the yarn is about 38 per cent.

According to Zeitschrift des Vereines deutscher Ingenieure, as reported by the *Daily Trade Record*, the question of Germany's textile requirements is discussed by Dr. G. Rohn in the light of the feared economic boycott of Germany by the Entente Powers. Everything should be done to cultivate suitable fibers, which can serve in the

(*Continued on page* 17.)

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THE DYE-GEST

A department which aims to reflect and epitomize editorial comment appearing in the daily press of the nation, which concerns the American Dyestuff Industry. Complete typewritten copies of any of the editorials which are extracted here may be had for a charge of twenty-five cents each.

BY WAY OF GIVING AID AND COMFORT TO THE DYE INDUSTRY

News, as a famous paragrapher is wont to put it, "are scarce this week"—at least so far as the dyestuff industry is concerned—and as a result our editors have found less food for comment interesting to readers of the REPORTER than is usual in these days of dye censuses and hearings. Nevertheless, what has been said has practically all been favorable to the cause of the dye men, and withal couched in language sufficiently vigorous to leave little doubt concerning the sentiments of the writers.

Peculiar force attaches to utterances of Philadelphia papers for reasons which one of them, the *Press*, explains at the very outset when it says: "Philadelphia, with its enormous textile industries, has an especial right to be heeded in a representation about American dyes." There are few who would deny this; hence, it is pleasing to find further down in the same article that "American dyes are proving eminently satisfactory," and that the Executive Committee of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce "will have the support of the textile trades of this district in urging upon Congress the duty of protecting the new American dyemaking industry from the threatening encroachments of German competition." This writer speaks of the stored-up German dyes awaiting the resumption of trade relations, and of the expensive lesson which American textile manufacturers learned when their dyes were cut off by the war, and he concludes with the emphatic belief that "American producers (of dyes) should be protected against dumping and ruinous competition."

The proposal to regulate imports of German-made commodities by the Reparations Commissions established by the Peace Treaty as soon as that organ becomes effective, moves the Chicago *News* to remark that "this arrangement may serve for the time being, but it will not do away with the necessity that Congress shall take proper measures to safeguard important new industries which have developed during the war period." It then cites the dye industry as one of the most important of these, and continues: "It is our business to see that this and other essential industries of permanent value. . . . shall have prompt protective action so far as that is needed." Pursuing its argument, it draws attention again to the state of disorganization which existed here when the war broke out, and shows its faith in American chemists by declaring: "Now that the legend in regard to the supposed impossibility of any other nation's equaling Germany's excellence in dyestuffs, in the making of optical glass and in other manufactures, has been refuted by actual achievement, we must see to it that the country gains permanent advantage from all its new and valuable industries."

"Despite the fact that "the signing of the Peace Treaty by Germany has removed the trade blockade against that country," the Paterson (N. J.) *Call* believes that "American dye interests do not fear competition from the country which before the war had practically a monopoly of this business." It is patent that the Silk City editor is in possession of information which, if correct, should cause an outburst of jubilation among the dye brethren, for he tells us further: "It is understood that the American dye

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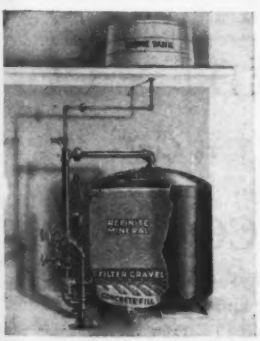

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Minneapolis, 703 Plymouth Bldg.
San Francisco, 419 Call Bldg.
Pueblo, Thatcher Bldg.
Los Angeles, 303 Story Bldg.
Buffalo, 424 White Bldg.
Salt Lake City, 524 Newhouse Bldg.

manufacturers have received assurances from reliable Government sources that the import license law will remain in effect permanently." He likewise speaks of American dye manufacturers proceeding with their plans "with the assurance that they will be adequately protected" by "three powerful agencies"—the Chemical Foundation, a high tariff and the licensing plan. As to the virtues of American dyes, he is inclined to think that the claim of their equality with German color repertoire is "the belief of enthusiasts who are exceedingly confident of the ability of American chemists; yet he also feels that while "there is still much research work to be done . . . the time is not far distant when Americans will be able to meet German dye and chemical competition successfully," and believes that they are entitled to assistance.

The New York *Tribune* comes out strongly for the adoption of the licensing plan, and is convinced that the Congressman who votes against it "will have a hard time explaining to both his conscience and his constituents." The editorial in question presents the case of the industry in such a clear and enjoyable manner under the heading "Licensing Dye Imports" that we herewith reprint it in full:

"No reason can be advanced for the injection of partisanship into the bill for licensing the import dyestuffs which Representative Longworth announces will soon be favorably reported by the House Ways and Means Committee. Here is an aftermath of the war which should be considered wholly from the standpoint of patriotism and legitimate national defence.

"The facts in the main are clear to the public. In the pre-war period the German chemical companies, under the patronage of the German government, attained a practical monopoly of the making of dyestuffs. When hostilities closed German ports manufacturers everywhere, particularly in this country, found themselves cut off from an essential raw material. But chemists went to work, capital was enlisted, and by a rare exercise of energy the void was partially filled.

"But the work was only half done when our ports were reopened by the President to German trade. We were turning out many dyes, and prices of some had been lowered by domestic competition below the former level, but we did not make a full line. It was necessary to get a market for by-products and to perfect processes. We do not produce all colors, and as to those which we do not produce Germany is now in a position to control our market and at the same time to dictate prices.

"The mere imposition of a protective tariff is not enough to meet the problem, for our manufacturers for an indefinite period must get some German dyes or be at a disadvantage in international competition. At the same time our chemists must be encouraged to continue their work. So a license system is necessary to secure dyes that are needed and to avoid injury to our developing dye industry. A license system

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under which control will be with a commission of manufacturers, consumers and the Government seems essential, even though theoretically objectionable.

"The abnormality of the dye-making industry was recognized by President Wilson when he said in his message that it must be safeguarded for political as well as economic reasons. A dye plant is also a maker of the raw materials of munitions of war. The treaty dismantles Germany's cannon works and her airship factories, but her chemical plants are to remain intact. It will scarcely do to allow to her again the advantage she possessed in 1914. Legitimate defence requires we have complete chemical works if we would not be helpless before gas makers.

"In the opinion of practically all who have studied the complicated and ramifying dyestuff problem the license method gives the only promise of solution. The duration of the system is to be limited to five years. By that time we may expect to have the means to protect ourselves, but now the development could be throttled and the country thus denied the basis of munition making.

"The Congressman who votes against this preparedness bill will have a difficult time explaining to both his conscience and to his constituents."

BOSTON BRANCH FOR JOHN CAMPBELL & COMPANY

In charge of E. G. Quin, a Boston branch has been opened by John Campbell & Company, at 33 India Street, that city. The new office of this concern is located opposite the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and its telephone number is Fort Hill, 3660. The company announces that in connection with its new offices there is maintained a warehouse in order to insure prompt deliveries of rush orders, thereby saving the time ordinarily consumed in shipping from its plant.

There is likewise a laboratory for the purpose of assisting in the solution of dye-house problems quickly and intelligently, and to furnish clients with matches of particular colors required. The service will enable the company to supply consumers in the region of the Hub with American made dyestuffs of its own manufacture more efficiently than has ever before been possible. Other branches of John Campbell & Co.,, the headquarters of which are located at 75 Hudson Street, New York, are in Philadelphia and Providence. The company's works are in Newark, N. J.

TEXTILE SUBSTITUTES

(*Continued from page* 13.)

drawing process in spinning mills, without crippling the food resources of the country. Vegetable fibers are available from the fibrous pods of the cotton grass (eriophorum), but such fibers are hard to spin, owing to their straightness and smooth texture. A considerable number of the grasses and plant-stalks which grow in Germany could be indirectly converted. The average yield from raw grass fibers is about 80 per cent of their weight, and as the grasses flourish in every field and roadside border, special cultivation is not necessary, and there is no encroachment on ground suitable for other types of cultivation.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

R. Lechner Co., *Inc.*
Specialists in Dyestuffs, Dyewood Extracts, Etc.
200 Fifth Avenue . New York

We urge that the Textile Industry support the stand of the American Dyestuff Reporter for an American Dyestuff Industry.

SIZINGS—FINISHINGS—SOFTENERS
SEYDEL MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

NOTES OF THE TRADE

With a capital of $25,000, the Nu-Tex Hosiery Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York to act as jobbers in clothing and dry goods. Headquarters will be in Utica, N. Y., and the incorporators are E. W., M. F. and J. J. Robeschon.

The National Blue Corporation has been incorporated in New York State to manufacture laundry blue and laundry starch, soaps, dyes and chemicals. Headquarters will be in New York City. The capital is $50,000 and the incorporators consist of A. T. Schnapps, F. M. Ashley and M. Kirschstein.

To manufacture chemicals, the Corrosanti Chemical Company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $100,000. Offices of the concern will be located at 763 Broad Street, Newark, that State.

To manufacture paints, oils, putty, etc., the Hoboken White Lead & Color Works, Inc., has been chartered in New Jersey with a capital of $50,000. Offices of the company will be at 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, that State.

JENNINGS & COMPANY, Inc.
DYESTUFFS
93 Broad Street **Boston**

Bosson & Lane
Manufacturers
Castor Oil Products
Alizarine Assistant
Turkey Red Oil
Oleine Oil
Soluble Oil
Monoline Oil
Castor Soap Oil
Works and Office: Atlantic, Mass.

Word from York, South Carolina, is to the effect that a new company to be capitalized at $450,000 is being formed for erecting, equipping and operating a cotton spinning mill in that locality.

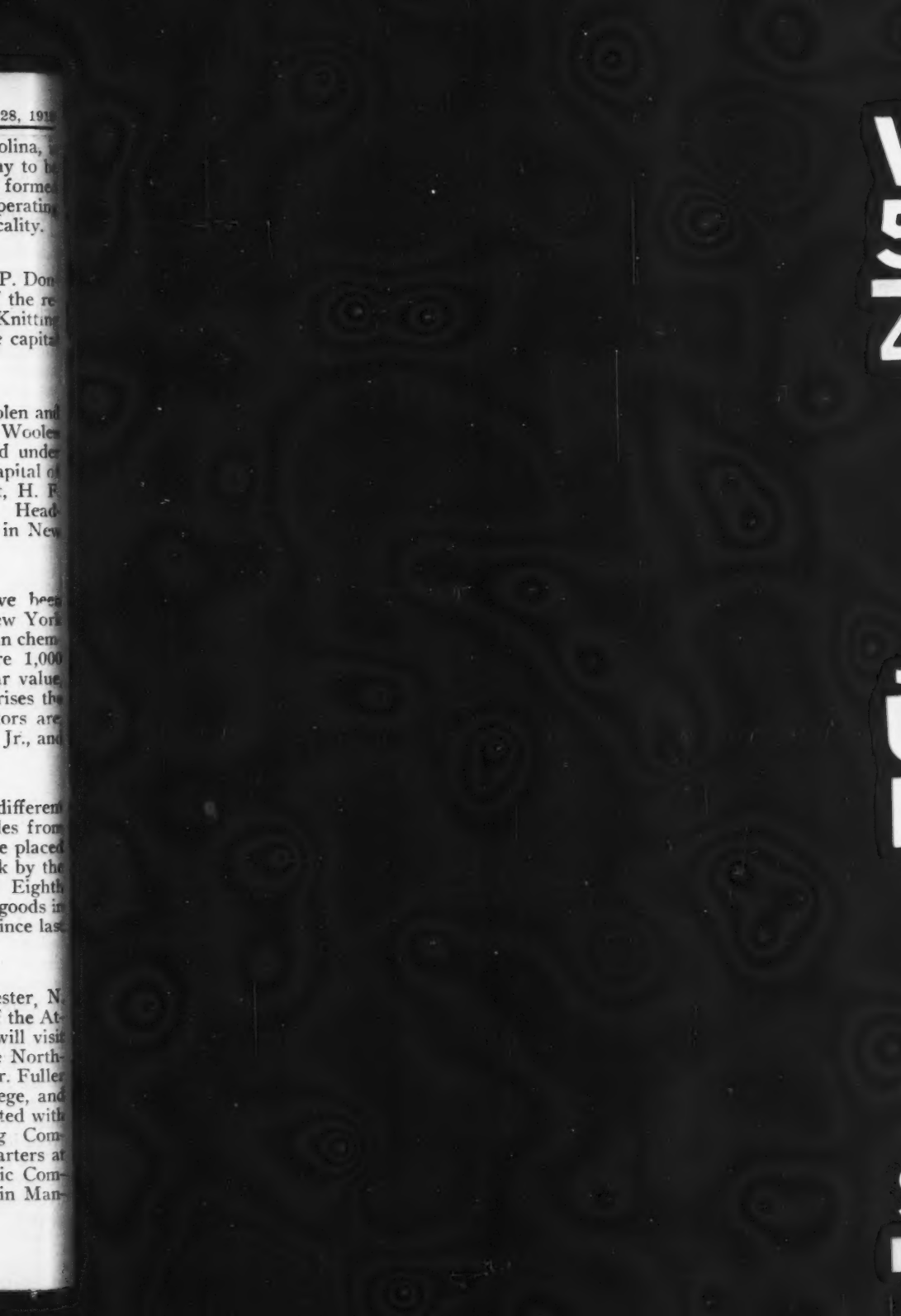
J. Shapiro, H. T. Simon and P. Donenfeld, are the incorporators of the recently chartered Don-Well Knitting Mills of New York City. The capital of the new concern is $10,000.

To act as mill agents for woolen and cotton goods, the Maine Mills Woolen Company has been incorporated under the laws of New York with a capital of $100,000, by W. B. Rheinhardt, H. F. Mitchell and K. E. Nichols. Headquarters of the concern will be in New York City.

Reese & Buckley, Inc., have been chartered under the laws of New York with a capital of $5,000, to deal in chemicals and dyestuffs. There are 1,000 shares of common stock, no par value, while the sum mentioned comprises the active capital. The incorporators are M. A. Diamond, T. J. Buckley, Jr., and S. E. Reese.

One hundred and twenty different lots, consisting of surplus textiles from the United States Army, will be placed on sale Wednesday of this week by the Government at room 220, 461 Eighth Avenue, New York City. The goods in question have been on display since last Thursday.

Mr. C. S. Fuller, of Manchester, N. H., has joined the sales force of the Atlantic Dyestuff Company, and will visit the textile works located in the Northern New England territory. Mr. Fuller is a graduate of Bowdoin College, and has for many years been connected with the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; he will make his headquarters at the Boston office of the Atlantic Company, continuing his residence in Manchester.



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PROVIDENCE, 23 S. Main Street
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CHICAGO, 317 Clark Street
SAN FRANCISCO, 20-22 Natoma St.
CHARLOTTE, 210 South Tryon Street

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